

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 818.]

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[Vol. XV.

(Concluded from our last.)

2d. The ancient classics convey to us models of the most refined eloquence, and examples of the most consummate human virtue.

The science of rhetoric, which is the foundation of a great and manly eloquence, should be an object of cultivation in free countries. It was the source of the most heroic enterprises in defence of liberty, during the prosperous ages of the Athenian and Macedonian republics. It was this talent which suspended the expiring liberty of the Roman commonwealth, for many ages, and perilled the malignant patricide to the gloomy retreats of treason and conspiracy. In conjunction with public opinion, it tore down the fabric of French despotism, penetrated the melancholy recesses of slavery and falsehood, and let the captive free. When Mirabeau arose, venality and despotism shrank from the majesty of talents and the rights of nature. In him was revived the recollection of Demophenes, thundering in the senate of Athens, to avert the impending ruin of the liberties of his country. The Athenian orator confirmed the freedom of the state.

In a republic, where freedom of debate is a constitutional privilege, the talent of eloquence is of the first importance. Faction which is too often unhappy, the effect of perfect independence of each other which free governments guarantee to the citizens, is silenced and confounded by the power of eloquence. Tyranny, which like the oak of Moren, spreads its branches to the clouds, is blasted in an instant, by the lightning of that intrepid eloquence, which flows from the virtuous advocate of truth and justice. At the bar and in the senate, its powers are equally felt; and acknowledged; and in the pulpit it might become the vehicle of moral instruction, the instrument of reformation, and the source of intellectual light and liberty.

An accurate knowledge of rhetoric, however, is productive of more diversified advantages than those I have mentioned. In a free republic, where the freedom of the press is deemed a sacred political right, the talent of composition, or an easy mode of commanding the thoughts to the public on paper, is of the most singular advantage.—The most valuable impressions depend upon the style and manner of writing. Energy united with elegance, which convey at the same time conviction to the understanding and amusement to the eyes, are generally productive of the best effects. Compositions of this nature, on subjects of real utility, are therefore highly advantageous in bringing to the public eye, the conspiracies of treason, the discoveries of the mind, or the offerings of fancy and amusement.

If the ancient classics convey to us the most genuine models of those accomplishments, they should be preserved in the archives of modern literature. In the Greek and Roman poets and orators, there are examples of the true sublime, which we can only feel by conversing with the bard and the orator in their own language. It moreover, requires an intellectual tradition from the barren heads of English translation, to the banks of the Helicon, vale of Tempe, where flowers spring and nature fits clothed in her ruder habiliments to enjoy the picturesque scene. The mind must penetrate the obscurity of twenty centuries, to visit the forums of Rome and of Athens, to catch the sacred flame which breathed from the lips of the most accomplished orators and statesmen. The scholar must survey the writings of Longinus, Herodotus and Xenophon, of Livy, Cicero & Cornelius Tacitus in the language of Greece and Rome, to admire those genuine models of profuse style, and improve his own. The same incidents of national prosperity and misfortune, of local situations, of time and chance, which appear to have ruled the destiny of the venerable ancients of Greece and Rome, have never yet occurred in the annals of modern nations. There was every thing combined, between the extremes of national prosperity and national misery, to exalt the intellectual faculties to the most elevated pitch of improvement. The same causes have not occurred to produce the same effects in the modern world. It is the design of education to increase the knowledge we have already acquired, and to embellish human nature, by inspiring the mind with the love of wisdom and of virtue. If there is any thing to be obtained from a perusal of the works of ancient genius, without which we are not likely to possess it, let not the avenues of intelligence be stopped up by ignorance and pride, or polluted by folly and weakness. Let them be the vehicles of knowledge to the human mind; because on this foundation man builds the hope of his felicity. Let not the pride of modern ages, conceive that it has attained the summit of human wisdom, and like the ferocious Omar, who burnt up the library of Alexandria, confine to the flames the monuments of our venerable ancestors. The wretch who lighted the torch, supposed that all human wisdom was contained in the Koran, and therefore confounded this invaluable legacy of ancient genius, to destruction. This is an instance of that illiberal national

pride which causes every nation under the Sun to despise whatever does not belong to it. Let not the example be imitated by the Americans, whose true wisdom consists in a becoming moderation of the passions indifference to every illiberal prejudices, and in doubtful their own infallibility so far as to extend the tribute of respect to the meritorious actions of every age and nation.

3d. The ancient Latin classics contain the radices of the most celebrated and useful modern languages.

It has been hinted that the study of the dead languages should yield to the study of the German, French and Spanish. I am doubtful of opinion, that the latter should form a part of the American academical education. But if the Latin constitutes the root of those languages, it is as illatory that Latin should be studied, as introductory to the study of the Spanish, French and German. Every person conversant with the Roman history must know that most of the Southern nations, and even a considerable part of modern Germany, was formerly tributary to the imperial sovereigns of Rome. The Latin language, was the language of Rome, and was of course much made use of in the dilatory colonies of the empire. Indeed, there was an imperial edict, that this language should be the only one made use of by the colonies. All works of genius and of learning, records of public transactions, which related to finance, commerce and negotiation, were preferred in the language of the imperial city. Hence, the universal prevalence of the Latin, in France, Spain, Germany, Britain, and Italy; which was made use of in a greater or lesser degree by the colonies, 'till the imperial yoke, was entirely shaken off, by the destruction of the Western empire. When the Goths and Vandals, however, visited those countries, they introduced their own barbarous dialect, and in process of time, ingrained it upon the original Latin. The French, Spaniards and Germans, who are the descendants of the northern conquerors, assumed a language which differed from each other's circumstances operated. The original Latin, however, was preferred as the radix, and made the standard of each. In the Spanish and Italian provinces which laid contiguous to Rome, a greater familiarity between the imperial, and the language of those countries, was preferred. That familiarity exists to the present day. It is observed in the structure and termination of words, more than in any other speech. France and Germany, which laid more remote, engrafted on the original Latin, a greater degree of Gothicism in their language. Hence, the structure and termination of their words, are very different from the original Latin. But still the Latin part of the composition, in most of their words, evince it to be the original stock upon which the Scandinavian jargons have only been engrafted.

We are connected with both the French and Spanish by political and commercial relations, and with the Germans and Hollanders, by commercial and civil relations. A knowledge of their language, would not only facilitate commerce, but inspire a greater degree of confidence towards our citizens and our national views. All honorable advantages, therefore, should be sought after; and I know of no other means of procuring them, so soon, as by teaching our citizens to converse in a language with foreigners, through which their mutual sentiments, views, opinions and confidential thoughts may be conveyed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

CIVIS MUNDI.

ROBBERY.  
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS  
REWARD.

ON new year's night, the subscriber's Store in Alexandria, (Potomac) was broken open and robbed of about 1000 dollars worth of property—viz. 103 dollars in silver, 2 pieces of blue cloths, 2 pieces of smoke, 1 piece of brown mixture, 1 piece of black mixture and 1 piece of London brown cloths (mostly superfine) a variety of striped and crocheted flannel, calicoes, dimity, merinoes, camells, hair tambored flannel, also broad silk dwaths with fringes, red, chocolate-colored, and blue bandanas, and yellow flag silk handkerchiefs, black and light colored sewing silk, a variety of stockings, consisting of women's blue stockings with white clocks, also women's white stockings and men's fancy cotton stockings, many pieces springy men's muffin's marked with a black lead pencil thus of 4c. on the outside of the pieces and many more goods not remembered. The above reward will be paid for the property and robbers convicted, or one hundred dollars for the property alone. The persons suspected are two white men, in light blue and a molatto in light drabs; were seen about 50 miles from Marietta moving towards the river Ohio.

JONATHAN & MAHOLN SCHOLFIELD,  
Alexandria, March 6, 1802.

\* \* \* The PRINTERS in Kentucky, are requested to insert this in their papers.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES,  
AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Began and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the Seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and one.

AN ACT

For the relief of Lewis Tousard.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the treasury be, and is hereby authorized to pay to Lewis Tousard, late General colonel commandant of the second regiment of artillery and engineers, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-five cents, being in full payment and adjustment, and to be considered as a final settlement of all accounts between the United States and the said Lewis Tousard, except only the pay and emoluments due to him by the payment of the regiment lately under his command: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the conduct of any person who has made advances of money not authorized by law.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED, April 21, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON,

President of the United States.

The committee appointed "to enquire and report whether monies drawn from the treasury have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report likewise whether any further arrangements are necessary to promote economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with public money," submit the following

REPORT:

In order to ascertain generally in what manner, and under what checks, monies were drawn from the treasury of the United States, and were afterwards expended and accounted for, the committee applied to the Secretary of the treasury, stating the several objects to which they intended to direct their enquiry; his answers under date of the second of March, and the ninth of April, are annexed to this report; to which, as well as to the statements of the accountants of the war and navy departments, on the same subject, they beg leave to refer.

The committee deem it sufficient to state here, that all public monies are drawn from the treasury in virtue of warrants signed by the Secretary of the treasury and counter-signed by the comptroller, and are paid to the officers or agents to whom the same are due, or who are entrusted with their application; or when relating to the war or navy departments, they are placed in the hands of the treasurer as agent for those departments, who disburses them on warrants drawn by the Secretary of the department, and counter-signed by the respective account.

For the general construction heretofore given by the treasury department to the various appropriation laws, the committee refer to the communication made to them by the Secretary of the treasury on the 2d of March, and more particularly for the construction given to the annual appropriations for the support of the navy and army respectively, they refer to a report made by the late Secretary of the treasury on the 2d of May, one thousand five hundred and ninety-six, to the committee of ways and means. From his report it appears that the appropriations for the army and navy respectively, have been considered as constituting but one general fund for each of these objects, although in virtue of the laws making appropriations a variety of heads of expenditure were distinctly specified. If the general construction be correct, it may perhaps be said that in most instances monies have been drawn from the treasury in the manner prescribed by law. Some irregularities are stated to have occurred, when monies have been advanced upon the simple application of the Secretary of the treasury by letter, without the formality of a warrant, and sometimes even without a previous appropriation, but in these cases the irregularity has been afterwards covered by subsequent warrants and appropriations, and the committee do not differ in that it has been productive of any injurious consequences to the United States. The Secretary of the treasury, in his communication of the second of March, having expressed a doubt whether the monies advanced on account of the removal of the seat of government from Philadelphia to Washington had been authorized by any previous law,

the committee directed their attention to that object, and now offer the result.

The law establishing the permanent and temporary seat of government (passed on the 16th of June in the year seventeen hundred and ninety) provided, "that all offices attached to the seat of government should be removed to this district on the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, by their respective holders," and declared that the necessary expense of such removal should be defrayed out of the duties on import and tonnage. This appropriation is indefinite in its nature, and perhaps some contrary of opinion may exist as to the extent of the expense it was intended to cover; but the committee conceive that a strict adherence to the letter of the law, would confine the appropriation to the expenses actually incurred in removing the books, papers, records and furniture of the respective offices. From the document (marked G) hereto annexed, it appears that the sum of 15,293 dollars and twenty-three cents were paid for the transportation of the books, papers, records and furniture of the several offices, and the furniture of the President; and the sum of 32,872 dollars and thirty-four cents for expenses incurred by the officers and clerks for the removal of themselves and families. In general the vouchers produced in support of these last mentioned expenses, are the stated accounts and declarations of the officers and clerks, to whom the same were allowed. Transcripts of the accounts of the officers only are annexed, those of the clerks being too numerous to be detailed. From these accounts (which are marked G, i, g, 12, inclusive) it will be seen that the charges consist of travelling expenses, losses on the sale of articles thought too inconvenient to remove, packing, breakage and transportation of furniture, house rent in Philadelphia, and extra expenses after their arrival at the city of Washington. All the officers and clerks were at that time, in the service and pay of the government, and received the full amount of their salaries, exclusive of these extraordinary allowances, and as the act of June, 1790, provided only for defraying the expenses incident to the removal of the offices, the committee are of opinion that this sum of 32,872 dollars and thirty-four cents was drawn from the treasury and expended without any legal authority.

The manner in which monies drawn from the treasury under previous appropriations have been afterwards applied, presents a subject of enquiry of more difficulty and importance.

The expenses in relation to the civil list, being chiefly for salaries, are not otherwise liable to audit, than in cases where monies advanced to agents have not been applied to the objects for which the advance was made, and have not been afterwards regularly accounted for. Amongst the subordinate agents to whom monies have been advanced for miscellaneous objects, of a civil nature, some appear to be delinquent, and some not to have rendered their accounts, as will be seen by a reference to the document marked D, here-with reported.

The monies necessary to defray the expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, have till lately, been paid to the Secretary of State, who used to disburse the same. The accounts of Messrs. Jefferson, Marshall and Madison, who have, at various periods, filled that appointment, have been settled, and no balance is due thereon. A sum not yet decided, has been intrusted to Mr. Randolph, formerly Secretary of State, for a balance unaccounted for by him. The accounts of Mr. Pickering are not yet finally settled. He remains charged with a sum of 3,383 dollars and twenty cents, erroneously paid by him for the freight a vessel supposed to have been employed by the consul at Tripoli, and with another sum of 3,289 dollars and 50 cents, being the balance of an advance made to Samuel Hodgeson, for the purpose of being remitted to Mr. Humphreys, at Madrid, in part of his salary, which Mr. Humphreys did not receive. Both these sums it is believed may, and will be recovered from the persons to whom they were respectively advanced.

The monies necessary to have prevented the ultimate settlement with him, arises from the circumstance of his not having applied the whole of the money drawn by him from the treasury, to the specific objects for which it was appropriated by law. For the extent and result of this misapplication, the committee refer to the statement marked G, accompanying the communication of the Secretary of the treasury under date of the 2d of March. From this statement it appears that Mr. Pickering drew from the treasury under the appropriations made "for defraying the expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, for negotiating treaties with the Barbary powers, and for the contingencies of government," the sum of 63,992 dollars and 57 cents more than he applied to those several objects, which, together with the sum of 14,588 dollars and 53 cents gained on him on the purchase of bills of exchange for the use of the government, form an aggregate of

78,558 dollars and 11 cents. The same statement C, will shew that the whole of this sum was expended by him on objects of a public nature, (as far as the committee can ascertain the fact,) but this expenditure having been made from appropriations designed for other objects by law, the misapplication of the money has prevented the comptroller of the treasury from settling his accounts.

Although the committee will not say that there are no cafes in which a public officer would be justified in applying monies appropriated to one object, to expenditures on another, yet they are of opinion that in every deviation the necessity for the application ought to be for some obvious benefit to the United States, and in every such case, a disclosure thereof to Congress ought to be made, at the next session which should immediately thereafter ensue.

The monies which have been advanced to the several secretaries of state, have been remitted by them principally to ministers, consuls and other agents abroad, whose accounts are not yet rendered, (although many of them are of an old date,) and the committee cannot say how, or in what manner, the money has been expended.

The advances necessary for defraying the expenses of the military and naval establishments were formerly made in part to individuals who have accounted directly with that department; but since the law of the 16th of July 1798, the whole of the monies have been paid to the treasurer as agent for these two departments, and have been subject to the drafts of the respective secretaries. The letter of the secretary of the treasury, under date of the 9th of April, 1798, accompanied by sundry abstracts, (marked from A 1, to A 9, inclusive) together with the statements of the two accountants (marked E, e 1, e 2, e 3, and F respectively) herewith reported, exhibit the amounts advanced, settled and remaining unaccounted for, in each department. From these it appears, that from the 18th day of January 1797, to the end of the year 1801, the advances made by the treasury on account of the war department, have amounted (exclusively of a sum in the hands of the treasurer) to 9,846,963 dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Of which there have been paid to individuals who have accounted with, or are accountable to the treasury, a sum of

Dol. C.  
1,390,938 22

And there have been paid, by virtue of the warrants of the secretary of war, or to individuals accountable to the war department, the sum of 8,456,735 7

Making an aggregate equal to the above sum of 9,846,963 29

To which is to be added a balance remaining unaccounted for, on the books of the accountant, on the 1st of January, 1797,

1,756,391 36

Making in the whole a sum chargeable to the war department, from the year 1797 to 1801, (both inclusive) of 10,213,116 43

Of which the accountant has settled and rendered to the treasury, accounts to the amount of 6,335,933 dollars and 93 cents; leaving a balance of 3,877,192 dollars and 50 cents unaccounted for, or not yet settled.

The monies advanced to the navy department, from its establishment in 1798, to the 31st of March 1801, exclusively of the sum paid by the treasury to individuals, Dol. C. amount to 9,981,613 73

Of which sum, accounts have been settled by the accountant, and rendered to the treasury, to the amount of 5,810,661 98

Leaving an unaccounted for, or unsettled balance of 4,170,651 75

9,981,313 73

These sums differ in amount, nominally, from those contained in the statement annexed to the letter of the secretary of the treasury, of the 2d of March, but the difference is explained, and the actual amount proved to be the same in the letter, and statements of the 9th of April.

The statements of the accountants, although they exhibit balances apparently unaccounted for, to a large amount, will likewise shew that accounts have been rendered for a considerable portion, which are in a train of settlement, but not finally closed.

The late hour at which the voluminous documents accompanying this report were received by the committee, (upon the 9th of April,) and the labor necessary to investigate such a mass of accounts, and of advances unaccounted for, particularly in the war & navy departments, embracing an expenditure of 20 millions of dollars, have rendered it impossible for the committee, consistently with their attention to their other duties, to form an opinion as to the manner in which this sum has been expended. But from the partial view which they have taken, they beg leave to present some facts and principles which they believe to be worthy of the notice of congress.

There are two previous requisites which are necessary to justify the expenditure of public money, & without which no legal expenditure can be made: First, that the expenditure for the object to which it is applied, should be authorized by law;—and secondly, that an ap-

propriation should have been made to cover that authorized expense. In the war & navy departments, this rule does not appear to have been strictly adhered to in all cases; but for the reasons above assigned, the committee have been unable to ascertain how far it has been departed from. The most prominent instances which have yet presented themselves are herewith stated:

By an act passed on the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year 1799, an authority was given to the President of the United States, to cause to be built, fix ships of war, to be armed with, and to carry not less than 74 guns each, and to build or purchase fix ships of war to be armed with 18 guns each. In part of the necessary expenditures for these objects, a sum not exceeding one million of dollars was appropriated by the same law. And by another act passed on the same day, it was declared that two docks should be erected in suitable places, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the convenience of repairing the public ships, and the sum of 50,000 dollars was appropriated for that purpose, and by another act passed on the same day, the sum of 200,000 dollars was appropriated to be laid out in the purchase of growing or other timber, or of lands on which timber is growing, suitable for the navy, and to cause the proper measures to be taken to have the same prepared for the future uses of the navy. Under this authority, only, the then secretary of the navy expended the sum of 135,846 dollars and 92 cents, in the purchase of fix navy yards, at Portsmouth, Charlestown, (Mas.) New-York, Philadelphia, Goffort, (Virg.) and the city of Washington. For this expenditure the committee conceive that no authority was given by law, nor any appropriation made except for the two docks aforesaid, as the sum of one million of dollars was appropriated by the act of 1799, for building or purchasing the ships only, and the sum of 200,000 dollars for the purchase of timber. As public ships of war had been, before, built under a similar authority for the use of the United States, at private yards, and as Congress did at the same time that they authorized the building or purchasing the ships, provide for the erection of two docks only, the committee are of opinion, that four of the navy yards were purchased without authority, and the money misappropriated which was paid for them.

[The remainder in our next.]

#### ACTS,

Passed at the first session of the seventh Congress.

An act extending the privilege of franking and receiving letters free of postage to any person admitted, or to be admitted to take a seat in Congress as a delegate; and providing compensation for such delegate. An act concerning the library for both Houses of Congress.

An act for the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the second enumeration.

An act for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Tripolitan cruisers.

An act to authorize an advance of money to Samuel Dexter.

An act for the relief of Lyon Lechman.

An act authorizing the discharge of Lawrence Erb from his confinement.

An act making certain partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act to amend an act, intituled "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

An act for the relief of Francis Duchesneau.

An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.

An act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States; and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the President of the United States to convey certain parcels of land therein mentioned.

An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

An act making appropriation for defraying the expence of a negotiation with the British government to ascertain the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada.

An act for the accommodation of persons concerned in certain fisheries therein mentioned.

An act authorizing the erection of certain light-houses; and for other purposes.

An act to repeal the internal taxes.

An act making a partial appropriation for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act for the relief of Isaac Zane.

An act for relief of the marshals of certain districts therein mentioned.

An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject.

An act making an appropriation for defraying the expences which may arise from carrying into effect the convention made between the United States and the French Republic.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, intituled "an act to augment the salaries of the officers therein mentioned," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

An act to amend an act, intituled "an act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debts."

An act declaring the intent of Congress to an act of the general assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of Thomas K. Jones.

An act for the relief of Paolo Paoli.

An act for the relief of Louis Toufard.

An act in addition to an act, intituled "an act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen."

An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States.

An act to amend the judicial system of the United States.

An act to regulate and fix the compensations of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of Theodosius Fowler, & certain persons who have died in the naval service of the United States.

An act supplementary to an act, intituled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned,"—and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, intituled "an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

An act to suspend, in part, the act, intituled "an act regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes."

An act to amend "an act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage: and for other purposes."

An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory North West of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the establishment of certain districts,—and therein to amend an act, intituled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage;" and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act to abolish the board of commissioners in the city of Washington; and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act to extend, and continue in force, the provisions of an act, intituled "an act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers, in the territory North West of the Ohio; and for other purposes."

An act to empower John James Dufour, and his associates, to purchase certain lands.

An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

An act further to alter and establish certain post roads; and for the more secure carriage of the mail of the United States.

An act to amend an act, intituled "an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen;" and for other purposes.

An act making an appropriation for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty.

An act for the relief of Fulwar Skipwith.

An act additional to, and amendatory of, an act, intituled "an act concerning the district of Columbia."

Definitive Treaty should be signed on Friday next, at the latest, marquis Cornwallis will return to England.—Probably this rumor may be the echo of rumors which have prevailed in England,—a good deal of doubt still continues in the city, yesterday on the subject.

A letter from Hague says, that marquis Cornwallis has demanded at Amiens in what light the loans were considered which the house of Austria had negotiated in England, and which had been mortgaged upon Belgium? It was replied, that these loans would belong to that class which is to remain, at the charge of Austria.

March 12.

On Wednesday an interview took place between lord Hawkebury and M. Otto.

It is said that lord Nelson is to have the chief command of our fleet in the West-Indies. The Medusa frigate, capt. Gore, is preparing at Portsmouth to take out his lordship, who will proceed to his destination with all possible dispatch. Several more ships of the line and frigates, have been ordered to be fitted out for immediate service and join the channel fleet.

The critical state of the negotiation still continues to occupy the attention of every one. Nothing further, however, has transpired on the subject. No doubt is entertained that ministers have authorized marquis Cornwallis to bring the matter to a speedy issue, so that peace or war will very soon be announced. In the mean time the activity of preparation in all our ports is unremitted. Although matters are thus suspended, there seems in general to be a considerable confidence that a Definitive Treaty will be concluded.

The delay of the Definitive Treaty excites a considerable degree of alarm. The liberality of concession in the Preliminary Treaty, seems in some measure to take the blame from our ministers; and it is hoped that though inferior arrangements may require time, both parties are engaged to their respective countries, not to embroil them again in war, without some very extraordinary cause.

The public anxiety principally turns on the supposed connexion betwixt the negotiation at Amiens, and the armaments preparing at our ports; but the latter may be a measure of precaution totally unconnected with any disputes that may arise among the plenipotentiaries and may be satisfactorily accounted for from the French expeditions to the West-Indies; yet a little more explanation, on the part of ministers, would be very desirable.

#### AMERICA.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

A letter from Cape-Francois,—says, That Toussaint had information from his emissaries in Europe, that manciles were preparing for him; and he was moreover induced to resist by his old enemy, Rigaud, being brought out as an afflilate in the fleet; that Jerome Buonaparte has gone home to request reinforcements, but it is possible the blacks may drive Leclerc out of the island before they arrive; that the French by sickness and skirmishes have lost 8000 men; and that there remains but 17000, and these so thinly scattered as to afford little security; that the main body frequently leave the blacks in their rear without knowing it, who have, at such times, threatened the Cape, and killed many persons within a few miles; that Christopher, lately, in this way, cut off 200 soldiers and took their artillery; that the inhabitants are continually under arms; that the French are not contented with plundering but abuse the Americans with every epithet vulgarity can suggest; that when the blacks are taken and executed, they discover no timidity, but tell their executioners it will be their turn next; that Leclerc is sick of the expedition; that although the Americans were promised that the duties should be deducted out of their bills on France, some have been fine obliged to pay in cash; that the American merchants were preparing to leave the Cape; that a number of American vessels are put in requisition to go to different parts of the island, without compensation, and others are in a fair way of being confiscated without any cause whatever; the General has called the Americans—Arabs & Traitors! That Toussaint has issued a Proclamation, stating that he will compel the French to abandon the island; declaring them out of the law; and proclaiming his defiance of any force France can send against them; and that even men of war were then entering the harbor.

The writer adds, that some alarm had arisen, as no vessels with provisions had arrived for some time; that business is altogether at a stand, for government monopolizes every thing, which they dispose of to the inhabitants at an exorbitant price.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 28.

Extract of letter from Cape-Francois, received April 11th.

Tobias Lear, esquire, general commercial agent for this island from the United States, had a formal audience yesterday from the captain general of this colony. He will leave this place in a few days for the continent, where we should all be happy to follow him.

Lexington, May 21.

A number of original pieces have been received for publication; but our correspondents must excuse us for omitting them, at least for the present.—When we have nothing more interesting to the public, they shall be gratified; until that time they are at liberty to withdraw their manuscripts.

The report of the committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, (commented on the first page of this paper,) was read on the 29th April, and ordered to lie on the table.

We have received a Drawing of the improved (Patent) Still; which may be seen on applying at this Office.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

State of Kentucky,  
Washington District Court, etc.

Cary L. Clarke, Compt.

Against

Joseph Conkling, William Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, Abigail Lloyd, Betsy Lloyd and Thomas Lloyd, heirs and representatives of Samuel P. Lloyd deceased, Defts.

#### IN CHANCERY.

Pursuant to a decree of the said Washington district court, in the above cause, we shall expose to public sale at the court house door in the town of Washington, in the county of Mason, on Monday the nineteenth day of July next, all the right title and interest of the above defendants of and to a certain tract of land, of twenty eight thousand three hundred and thirty four acres, formerly in the said county of Mason, but now in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Little Sandy. Patented to Charles Fleming.—The terms to be made known to the time of sale.

John Graham,  
Winslow Parker, } Gms.  
Lewis Bullock, }

May 17, 1802.

#### A WORD TO THE WISE.

IN the year 1800, the subscribers here-to give their bond, to a certain Philip Nagley, for fix hundred pounds (payable at tundry times) for certain tracts of land in Mercer county, and have made payment to the amount of about two hundred and fifty five pounds, and having lately been informed that the land so purchased, had unknown to the subscribers been previously mortgaged to a certain Benjamin Letcher, for the security of the payment of three hundred and fifty pounds. The subscribers therefore do not intend to make any further payments towards the said bond until they are assured that the said mortgage is taken up, as the amount for which the land was mortgaged, with the payments already made exceed the amount for which their bond was given.

Philip Nagley jun.  
Peter Nagley,  
Henry Myers.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, on Trimble's creek, the waters of Red river.

#### A BAY MARE.

Four years old, about fourteen hands high, has a small white spot in her forehead, no brands; potted and appraised to £18, January 9th, 1802.

SAMUEL HATCHER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Cain run, Fayette county.

#### One GRAY MARE.

Eight years old, four feet eight inches high, nobrands perceivable, fiod before, appraised to £7 10.

DAVID LAUGHEAD.

February 11th, 1802.

Mr. ROBERT BLEDSOE.

Is entitled by me, to rent or sell any part of my property in this town.

JOHN WALKER BAYLOR.

Lexington, 9th May, 1802.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Fleming county, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of May, at the mouth of the Mud Lick fork of Johnson's fork of Licking, in Fleming county, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon, to establish the calls of three entries—one in the name of William Lear, for 400, one in the name of Andrew Lear for 100, and one in the name of John Mosby for 1000 acres, and do such other things as the law directs.

LEWIS CRAIG,  
JOHN WINN.

April 28, 1802.

#### FOR SALE, For CASH

285 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, LYING on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, opposite Gooden's station, and near to the road leading from Bairdstown to Hardin Court house, about half way between the two places; good title, it being a choice piece out of Honeyman's 2,000 acre tract.

Also 1500 Acres, the one moiety of 3,000 acres of military land, located for F. Woodson, in 1780, on the Ohio; it is land of the best quality, but has been taken within the Indian boundary and will, therefore, be sold at a price so low, as to authorize a monied man to purchase on speculation. For terms enquire of Mr. John Caldwell, of Bairdstown Mr. Geo. Clarke, of Fayette, or of

CUTH. BANKS.

Lexington, April 28th, 1802. G.W.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,  
R AWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th April,

JAMES McQUIDY,

An Apprentice to the Saddlery business.

About 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 8 inches high, thin village, yellowish complexion, dark hair—it is unnecessary to describe his clothing, as it will doubtless change them. All persons are forewarned from harboring said apprentice—and all commanders of boats are forewarned from taking him on board as I will prosecute them with the utmost rigor of the law. Any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber in Lexington, or secure him in any jail within the United States, shall have the above reward.

DAVID REID.

Lexington, May 13, 1802. G.W.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Hyde's Bent, Madison county,

#### A BAY MARE.

Fourteen hands three inches high, no brand perceptible, a long star in her forehead, off hind foot white, had on a bell; appraised to 40 dollars.

JOHN STONE.

November 14, 1801. \*

CLARKE COUNTY.

March Court of Quarter Sessions 1802.

Robert Clark jun. Compt.

James M'Millin, Robert M'Millin, Theodorus Spaw, Gabriel Johnson, Gen. Washington Johnson, John Harrison & Mary his wife, Davis Floyd & Susanna his wife whether as heirs or adms. of the said Benj. Johnson & Betsey Johnson (widow) & James C. Johnson, son & heir of Wm. Johnson, who was another heir of the said Benj. Johnson & Lancelot Jenkins & Anthony Jenkins, James Duncan & Wm. Rogers.

#### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Theodorus Spaw, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory proof, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next June term, and answer the complainant's bill; otherwise the same will be taken for confessed—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively; another copy posted at the door of the court house, in the town of Winchester; and another copy published at the door of the Stone meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after Divine service.

(A Copy.) *True*



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Strat-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,  
FOR SALE.

ANDW. McCALLA & Co.

FOR SALE

At this Office,

THE KENTUCKY LAWS.

I Vol.—Price 4 Dol.

FOR SALE

At this Office,

A PLAIN ACCOUNT

OF THE

ORDINANCE of BAPTISM.

#### BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

Letter from the hon. John Fowler, to his constituents, dated

WASHINGTON, 4th May

Fellow Citizens,

The session of Congress closed and it might have been concluded it not been for a frivolous and opposition to the voluntary object had before us, in which much time was wasted without honor to the agitators and without effect, but lots of time and public expense. The session after all has been important, much shorter than that of a former Congress, and has been accomplished for the public good. More information has been laid before Congress also than on any former session, and the mystery in which the executive was heretofore involved has been entirely removed.

The message of the President to Congress, in the present session, instead of the present session, instead of the public time and money, Congress in that case save the time which a communication so different from all that preceded it might have produced on those opposed to it.

The principle measures of the session have been in correspondence with the spirit of the message—directed to the correction of abuses and the diminution of public expenditure, abolition of useless or pernicious offices and the reduction of executive patronage, the repeal of obnoxious laws and the abrogation of grievous or odious taxes; the reform of the revenue system and the institution of effective measures for the certain discharge of the whole of the public debt.

I shall give you as full a statement of the most important transactions, as the limits of a letter will admit. The measures of retrenchment of the public expenditure had been commenced by the President before our meeting to the amount of

During the session Congress have made the following retrenchments:

Difference between the army and navy, establishment of 1801 and 1802, 554,000

Do. navy, 200,000

Do. fortifications, &c. 139,000

By the organization of the judiciary, 45,000

Abolition of commissioner of revenue and superintendent of stamps, 12,933

Diminution of diplomatic expenses, 21,000

Diminution of foreign agency and expenses of legation, 15,000

Reduction of expenses on claims for captured property, 35,000

Total by Congress, 1,021,533

Retrenchments in little more than a year under a republican administration, 1,182,533

The census, which had been delayed by the former administration for party purposes without effect, was laid before Congress in this session, and the apportionment is fixed at the ratio of 33,000 persons, and to take effect on and after the 4th day of March next. The house of representatives will then consist of 141 members, with the addition of the new state formed by a law of this session, of the territory North West of the Ohio; out of this number our state will have to elect six members.

The judiciary law passed at the last session of Congress in a manner which I noticed in my communications with my constituents at the time, was, as a matter of public justice, repealed, in the present session, and before rendering the courts more respectable, saves to the public the handsome sum above noticed. The repeal of this law was filled with all the zeal and violence of party, in both houses of Congress, and the rage of alarm, which were referred to without any other than ludicrous effects. Our house was threatened with a civil war, and the senate with a total dissolution of society, if the act was repealed—but the false prophets are neither confounded nor ashamed; and congress have since contrived to go on, without indeed so much clamour, tho' with a great deal of trifling alteration, but with much public advantage.

Notwithstanding the whole of the internal taxes, excepting the useful, easy, and productive establishment of the post-office, have been repealed. The excise, so foolish to freedom, and so pernicious and vexatious to our own state, ceases on the first of July. The stamp tax, so grievous in its operation and so repugnant to American feelings, also follows to a merited oblivion, at the same time.

The internal taxes altogether, produced but a very small sum, though they afforded ample means for creating party dependants, and it ought not to pass unnoticed that the present government has voluntarily deprived itself of that species of influence, which was attached to the power of diffusion at pleasure over above 1000 persons, including clerks. The internal revenue altogether did not produce more than 900,000 dollars; of which little more than 600,000 ever went into the treasury, the difference of course remained in the hands of the officers employed in the collection; so that about three hundred thousand dollars was paid by the people to tax-gatherers, and we cannot forget what use was made of their agency under the former administration. You will perceive also that the retrenchments made in the annual expenditure as above stated, exceed the great amount of the internal taxes, more than 200,000 dollars; and more than the return into the treasury by 500,000 dollars.

Hand in hand with these beneficial regulations and reforms, provision is made for the

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Constituents, dated

NEW & CHEAP STORE.

Lewis Sanders, & Co.

HAVE received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a choice and affordment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of  
DRY GOODS, viz.

Fine Cloths, and Fancy Cords, linings, which they would sell low, by the original package, plain & glazed cambric do. and plain Jacquot do.

do. ditto, a affordment of Chintzes & Calicoes, the newest and most fashionable.

Romals & Bandanas, do. sold very low by the piece; do. Satins & Sarfants, do. Walfcoating, do. affordment of Umbrellas, &c. general affordment of Hardware, in Crawley & English Blister steel,

general affordment of Saddlery &c. Glaes, Queen's & Tin ware, Crates, Dye Stuffs,

Red Bark for sale by the pound or larger quantity;

Port Wine, Bengal, Spanish and French Indigo, Arnato,

Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c.

Having laid in the above affordment on such terms as will enable them to give greater bargains than has heretofore been given in this place, they flatter themselves that the purchaser will find it his interest to give them a call. **No credit on any terms whatever.**

Lexington, 2d April, 1802.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber,

by bond, note, or book account,

like wife those indebted to the estates of

JAMES & WILLIAM PARKER deceased,

are requested to make payment of the

respective sums due, before the first of

June next. Those who fail to comply

with this notice, may depend on suits be-

ing commenced against them without dif-

ferentiation.

ALEXANDER PARKER.

Lexington, April 1, 1802.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber,

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ALEXANDER PARKER.

Lexington, April 1, 1802.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be kept at the

SIGN OF THE BUFFALOE,

On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public

square.

WAGNON'S

R. B R A D L E Y

R. B R A D L E Y